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Letter dated 27 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 17 September 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 21, 22 (o), 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 63, 69, 76, 77, 91, 108, 109 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Bashir Mohamed **Manis**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 27 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

- The Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held their Annual Coordination Meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on Tuesday 10 Rajab 1423H (17 September 2002).

- The Meeting was chaired by Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Sudan and Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Session of the ICFM.

- His Excellency Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, the representative of His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered a statement commending the close cooperation between the two organizations as well as the role played by the OIC in preventing conflicts and building peace in the world.

- The Meeting adopted its Agenda after including the following items:

  a- Ways and means to enhance the Secretariat of the OIC.
  b- The Establishment of Coordination mechanism for civil society organizations.
  c- The Challenges facing Islamic Ummah.
  d- The Dialogue with others.

- The Meeting, having listened to the interventions of the Heads of Delegations of the Member States, and at the conclusion of deliberations, adopted the following, while asking the Secretary-General to make sure that the proposed amendments are in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions adopted during the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held from 25 to 27 June in Khartoum:

1. The Meeting called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities by compelling Israel to end its aggression, respect the international covenants, conventions, and resolutions and undertake the following:

   (a) Pull out its forces to the areas it has occupied before 28 September 2000, as a preliminary step towards the complete withdrawal of all its forces from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the 4th of June 1967

borders in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973); lift the internal and external blockade, and end the cordons imposed upon all Palestinian cities, villages, and refugee camps.

(b) Lift the oppressive blockade imposed upon the Palestinian people and leadership, terminate all inhumane measures and practices, and cease the collective punishments being imposed upon the Palestinian people, which are contrary to all international covenants and conventions.

(c) Halt and back down from building the Apartheid Wall aimed at plundering Palestinian land, and thereby creating obstacles to the establishment of the Palestinian State, and exacerbating the situation on the ground. Consideration should also be given to the fact that setting up such a wall constitutes a flagrant violation of international covenants and conventions and of the agreements it has signed with the Palestinian side.

(d) Put an end to targeting civilians, committing massacres and assassinations, destroying homes and deporting the families of Palestinian activists.

(e) Release the prisoners and detainees, and abstain from violating the freedoms and properties of the Palestinians.

(f) Release the funds due to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), which it has seized, and allow the entry of food and medical assistance to the Palestinian people.

2. The Meeting **hailed** the efforts deployed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, to preserve the Arab-Islamic identity of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and ensure that this city remains a cradle of dialogue and co-existence between the three revealed religions.

3. The Meeting **exhorted** the United Nations Security Council to assume its responsibilities by ensuring the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people. It **urged** the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to take the necessary measures for implementing the provisions related to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. The Meeting **called on** all States to recognize the State of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil and to provide all forms of support to it so that it can concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the 4th of June 1967 borders and in conformity with the resolutions of international legitimacy. It **appealed** to all States, as well, to

support the State of Palestine's candidature for full membership of the United Nations Organization. It also reiterated its support for the legitimate Palestinian leadership and reaffirmed that the Palestinian people are the only party habilitated to choose their leadership.

5. The Meeting called for a more active participation, on the part of the United Nations, in helping to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process and affirming the United Nation's continuing and firm responsibility towards the question of Palestine until such time as a just and comprehensive peace settlement of all its aspects is reached. It also affirmed the continuing responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in fulfilling its functions towards the Palestinian nationals wherever they may be residing by virtue of the relevant General Assembly resolution.

6. The Meeting expressed for Lebanon in its efforts to complete the liberation of all its territories up to its internationally recognized borders and urged the United Nations to compel Israel to pay reparations for all the losses it has inflicted, or caused, as a result of its persistent aggression against Lebanon. It further supported Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, which is responsible for planting these mines and therefore for removing them. It also supported the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with international law and condemned Israeli's designs on these waters. It held Israel responsible for any action such as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, its political independence, the safety of its people, or the integrity of its territories.

7. The Meeting strongly condemned Israel's policy of refusing to comply with United Nations Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its laws, mandate, and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources, and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. It considered all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of the provisions and principles of international law and international humanitarian law, particularly the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention. It urged Israel to fully withdraw from the whole of the occupied Syrian Golan and to pull back to the 4th of June 1967 lines.

8. The Meeting took up the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the 14th Summit of the League of Arab States held in March 2002 in Beirut.

9. The Meeting welcomed the new transitional government in Afghanistan and expressed its satisfaction with Afghanistan's return to its vacant seat in the OIC.

10. The Meeting **requested** the Secretary-General to finalize the administrative and technical measures relating to the Afghan People Assistance Fund to help it launch its activities as quickly as possible.

11. The Meeting **reaffirmed** the resolution deciding that the OIC Office will start operating in Afghanistan instead of the Islamabad Office and shall be entrusted with supervising the Organization's activities as well as those of the Afghan People Assistance Fund.

12. The Meeting **welcomed** the announcement by the State of Qatar on hosting next October in Doha, the Meeting of the Donor Countries to finalize the creation of the Afghan People Assistance Fund.

13. The Meeting **invited** the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of the Refugees and the Displaced to Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately start providing its services to Bosnian refugees and displaced persons. It **commended** the Member States that have already transferred their donations to the Trust Fund account.

14. The Meeting reiterated its support for the Transitional National Government of Somalia, encouraged it to work toward the completion of Arta process; called on all Somalis to renounce war and violence, strongly supported the IGAD Peace Initiative for Somalia and called on all Somalis to earnestly participate in the search for peace and national reconciliation. It urged all States to respect the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia as well as the Arms Embargo imposed on Somalia by the Security Council Resolution 751 (1992)

15. The Meeting **expressed** its deep concern over the current tension in South Asia following India's deployment of a large contingent of its forces along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and **called on** India to withdraw its forces to peacetime locations. It expressed its support for the initiative taken by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to resume negotiations with India with a view to resolving all disputes, in particular the question of Jammu and Kashmir, which is the root cause of conflict between the two countries. The Meeting also welcomed the call of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) for trilateral talks to find a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

16. The Meeting **called upon** the UN Security Council to implement its relevant resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir enabling the Kashmiri people to determine their own future through a free and impartial referendum conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

17. The Meeting **urged** the Indian Government to enter into result-oriented negotiations with the Pakistani Government on the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir within the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions and the Simla Agreement. It **also urged** India to allow visit by an OIC fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir as well as provide access to international human rights organizations to verify the human rights situation in the Indian-held Kashmir.

18. The Meeting **exhorted** India and Pakistan to avoid escalation on the demarcation line between them in Kashmir and to exercise self-restraint in as far as sporadic incidents or skirmishes were concerned and to avoid threatening each other with the use of weapons, particularly of the nuclear type.

19. The Meeting **welcomed** Iraq's affirmation on respecting the independence and sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, ensuring its security and territorial unity and integrity, and working to find a solution to the issue of prisoners, detainees, and missing persons. It **also welcomed** Iraq's expression of readiness to restore properties through the UN mechanism and through cooperation with the League of Arab States. It **affirmed** its determination to preserve the integrity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial unity of Iraq and to lift the blockade against it. The Meeting **further affirmed** its absolute rejection of the recent threat to attack Iraq as a threat to the national security of all the Islamic States.

20. The Meeting **reiterated** its condemnation of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, which constitutes a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter and international law that ensure the Republic of Azerbaijan's rights to national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It **called** for total withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Armenia from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822,853,874 and 884 of 1993. It **also invited** the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to implement its own decisions as adopted at the Budapest and Lisbon Summits (1994 and 1996, respectively) in accordance with the principles enshrined therein, aimed at peaceful resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

21. The Meeting **reaffirmed** its previous resolutions and declarations on Cyprus, **hailed** the efforts exerted by the UN Secretary-General within the framework of good offices for achieving a negotiable settlement acceptable to the two parties in Cyprus. It also **welcomed** the commencement of direct negotiations between the two parties and while reaffirming total equality between the two parties, **called** on them to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status, as expressed by the UN Secretary-General in his statement of 12 September 2000. It **expressed** its firm support to the cause and legitimate aspirations of the Muslim Turkish

Cypriots till the achievement of a just solution of the Cypriot conflict based on the principle of parity and equality between the two sides in Cyprus.

22. The Meeting **reaffirmed** its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its support for its right to claim compensation for damages sustained as a result of the United States aggression of 1986, in accordance with resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986 of the United Nations General Assembly. It **renewed** its call on the United States to abide by this resolution and resort to peaceful means in order to settle its differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

23. The Meeting **called** on the United Nations Security Council to immediately and definitely lift sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya now that it has complied with the requirements stipulated in the Security Council resolutions in this respect. It **regretted** the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens, and called on international public opinion to denounce the political motives that have led to imposing, on the Libyan citizen, Abdulbaset Al-Mugrahi, a verdict which legal experts have criticized for legal flaws, and called for his release. It **reaffirmed** the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's right to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on it.

24. The Meeting **reaffirmed** its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in their stand against the so-called D'Amato Amendment. It **reiterated** its rejection of all arbitrary or unilateral measures of political or legal character undertaken by any State, and called upon all countries to consider this law contrary to the norms of international law and, consequently, null and void.

25. The Meeting **called** on all the States that impose unilateral sanctions on OIC Member States to desist from such practices in view of their contradiction with the principles of international law, and the United Nations Charter. It **expressed** solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Sudan, and other States suffering under unilateral economic sanctions

26. The Meeting **hailed** the stability prevailing in the Mano River region and the political rapprochement between its States. It **commended** the organization of presidential elections in Sierra Leone and **approved** the establishment of a Fund for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, and for the provision of humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone. It emphasized the need to host the Donor Conference and called on Member States to contribute generously to the Fund.

27. The Meeting **reaffirmed** its support for the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Guinea to deal with the state of instability and to promote development in the country.

28. The Meeting **welcomed** the outcome of the presidential elections in the Union of Comoros and **urged** the Member States and the international community to consolidate their support for this country in order to enable it to overcome the vestiges of the previous phase.

29. The Meeting **reaffirmed** its solidarity with the Sudan in confronting hostile designs, defending its unity and territorial integrity, and exploiting its wealth and natural resources so as to promote the prosperity of its people. It **commended** the Sudanese Government for its continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations with the various Sudanese parties. In this regard, it **condemned** the military action, and resort to violence by the insurgent movement.

30. The Meeting **affirmed** that Islamic States have a direct interest in reforming the United Nations System, including the expansion of the Security Council. It **called on** the Member States to take an active and effective part in the reform process of the United Nations on the basis of the relevant declarations and statements emanating from the OIC.

31. The Meeting **reaffirmed** the determination of the Member States to abide by the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, and to coordinate their efforts in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism, including state terrorism. It **also called for** the strengthening of cooperation among the Member States in combating terrorist acts.

32. The Meeting **finalized**, as follows hereunder, the composition of the Open-ended Committee entrusted with the Question of Combating Terrorism. The creation of this Committee, chaired by Malaysia, was decided by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers during its Extraordinary Session held from 1 to 3 April 2002 in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia): State of Qatar, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of the Sudan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Morocco, State of Palestine, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Tunisia, and Republic of Indonesia.

33. The Meeting **reiterated** its support for the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to define terrorism and make a distinction between it and peoples' struggle for national liberation. It **also called** for the constitution of an inter-governmental experts Committee to follow up the implementation of the relevant OIC resolutions and instruments in order to make its recommendations on this matter.

34. The Meeting **condemned** all forms of international terrorism, including the crimes of hijacking and illegal acts against the safety and security of civilian aircraft. It **called on** the Member States to expeditiously ratify international agreements on the Penalty for Hijacking, and on Guaranteeing Civilian Aircraft Safety and Security.

35. The Meeting **took note** of the item relating to the reform of the Organization, and **decided** that the Committee entrusted with this question should pursue its task and submit its findings to the upcoming session of the Islamic Summit in Kuala Lumpur. Concerning the items relating to dialogue with others, the challenges faced by the Islamic Ummah, and the creation of a coordination mechanism for civil society organizations, which were examined by the Khartoum Conference, the Meeting requested the Chair of this Session to accord the greatest interest and attention to these questions and ensure their follow-up in coordination with the General Secretariat.

36. The Meeting approved the reports of the meetings of:

1- The Six-Member Committee on Palestine
2- The Ad-hoc Committee on Afghanistan
3- The Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir
4- The Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova
5- The Contact Group on Sierra Leone
6 The Contact Group on Somalia

(Annexes *1 to 6)*

New York: 10 Rajab 1423H
17 September 2002.

Annex 1

Report of the meeting of the OIC six-member Committee on Palestine

HELD ON 5 RAJAB 1423H (12 SEPTEMBER 2002)

The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 5 Rajab 1423H (12 September 2002) under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary General of the OIC.

2. The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Committee Member States, namely:

- **Republic of Guinea;**
- **Malaysia.**
- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan;**
- **State of Palestine;**
- **Republic of Senegal;**

3. In his inaugural address, the Secretary-General reiterated the OIC's unwavering position on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He called for concerted efforts to put an end to the illegal and inhuman Israeli measures being perpetrated against the Palestinian people, and to salvage the peace process by working for the implementation of all international resolutions, primarily Security Council resolutions 242 (1967)and 338 (1973), and General Assembly resolution 194 (1948) as well as all resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine then delivered a statement which included a detailed review of the deteriorating conditions in Palestine as well as the continuing and escalating Israeli aggression, now in its second consecutive year. He elaborated on the Arab and Islamic efforts being exerted to stop the bloodshed in the occupied Palestinian territories and to resume negotiations in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Arab Peace Initiative.

5. In their interventions, the Committee members reiterated their respective governments' positions supporting Palestinian rights, the steadfast Palestinian position on the issue, and the valiant Palestinian Intifada. Their Excellencies affirmed the need to launch an international campaign for the cause of Palestine; and to put an end to the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. In this connection, they recommended the formation of a delegation, at the level of Heads of State, which would pursue the necessary contacts and actions. They proposed that the delegation be composed of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee; His Highness Sheikh Hmad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar,

Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference; His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, His Royal Highness Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, initiator of the Arab Peace Initiative, and His Excellency Dato' Seri Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, the host-Country of the next Islamic Summit Conference.

6. The Committee submitted the following recommendations to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:

i - Reaffirming the provisions of all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

ii - Commending the resistance of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and their defense of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as all Islamic and Christian shrines so as to put an end to the Israeli occupation and concretize the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the Palestinian people. The Committee also invited Member States to continue strengthening solidarity with the legitimate and just struggle of the Palestinian people. It invited Member States to continue backing the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Palestinian people who are experiencing a dire financial and economic situation.

iii - Condemning the Israeli expansionist settlement policy, and affirming the necessity of working for a halt of all Israeli settlement acts, practices, and measures, which run counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy as well as the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli sides in this regard. The Commission called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prevent such measures and to act for the dismantling of the Israeli settlements, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 465(1980), and to revive the International Committee for Supervision and Control to Prevent Settlements in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 446(1979).

iv- Requesting the international community to assume its responsibilities by compelling Israel to end its aggression, respect international conventions, norms, and resolutions and undertake the following actions:

(a) Pull out its forces immediately to the positions it was occupying before 28 September 2000 as a preliminary step towards the total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the borders of

the 4th of June 1967, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973); lift the internal and external blockade, and end the cordons imposed upon all Palestinian cities, villages, and refugee camps.

(b) Lift the oppressive blockade imposed upon the Palestinian people and leadership, terminate all inhumane measures and practices, and cease the collective punishments imposed upon the Palestinian people, which are contrary to all international conventions and norms.

(c) Halt and roll back the scheme of building the Apartheid Wall aimed at plundering Palestinian land, thereby creating obstacles to the establishment of the Palestinian State, and exacerbating the situation on the ground. Consideration should also be given to the fact that setting up such a wall constitutes a flagrant violation of international covenants and conventions, and of the agreements signed with the Palestinian side.

(d) Put an end to targeting civilians, perpetrating massacres and assassinations, destroying homes, and deporting the families of Palestinian activits.

(e) Release the prisoners and detainees, and abstain from violating the freedoms and properties of the Palestinians.

(f) Release the funds due to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), which it has seized, and allow the entry of food and medical assistance to the Palestinian People.

v- Exhorting the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities by ensuring the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people, and urging the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to take the necessary measures to implement the provisions related to protecting civilians in times of war in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

vi- Reaffirming the necessity of implementing, Security Council resolution 237(1967) on the return of displaced Palestinians, as well as UN General Assembly resolution 194(1948) relating to the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties, considering that these two resolutions constitute two fundamental requirements of a comprehensive and just settlement.

vii- Reaffirming that all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void, in consonance with the decisions of international legitimacy as well as international

covenants and conventions, which consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative, and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural, and civilizational status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and international covenants and conventions as well as the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Commission calls upon the UN Security Council to revive the Committee for supervision and control to prevent settlements in Al-Quds and the occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with Security Council resolution 446(1979).

viii- Inviting all countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil and provide all forms of support to this State to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the 4th of June 1967 borders, in conformity with the resolutions of international legitimacy. Appealing to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the United Nations. The Committee stressed its support to the elected and legitimate Palestinian leadership. It also reaffirms that the Palestinian people are the only party having the right to elect their leadership.

ix - Highlighting its backing of the Middle East peace process on the basis of the foundations that were laid down for it at the Madrid Peace Conference, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and resolutions, especially Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978), and the "land-for-peace" principle. It reaffirmed its support of the Arab Peace Initiative to solve the question of Palestine and the Arab Israeli Conflict.

x- Urging for more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the peace process in the Middle East, and stressing the necessity for the United Nations to pursue its enduring responsibility towards the question of Palestine until a comprehensive and just settlement has been reached.

xi- Affirming the continued responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in fulfilling its mission and discharging its duties towards Palestinian nationals wherever they may be residing, by virtue of the relevant General Assembly resolution.

xii - Exhorting the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981; to join the Non-Treaty on the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) according to which

all Israeli nuclear installations must be subjected to the Agency's system of comprehensive guarantees; and request that Israel to publicly renounce nuclear armaments, and submit a complete statement on its capabilities and reserves in terms of nuclear arms and substances to both the Security Council and the IAEA, as a pre-requisite to the creation of an area free of ones in the Middle East of mass destruction, foremost among which are the nuclear weapons, and the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

xiii- **Mandating the Secretary-General of the OIC to take all necessary measures to enhance communications and coordination on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the OIC, on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the African Union (AU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU), the United Nations, and its specialized agencies, on the other, and to express appreciation for the positions taken by those organizations in solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.**

Annex 2

Report of the meeting of the OIC Ad Hoc Committee on Afghanistan

I: The OIC Ad-Hoc Committee on Afghanistan met on 5 Rajab 1423H (12 September 2002) at United Nations Headquarters in New York to consider new developments in Afghanistan.

II: At the commencement of the meeting, participants were honored by the presence of His Excellency Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the State of Afghanistan. His Excellency delivered a statement reviewing the latest developments in Afghanistan and the progress made by the Afghan people, with the assistance of the international community, towards the attainment of peace and stability in the country. His Excellency urged the Member States of the OIC to continue to provide support and assistance to the Afghan people in order to enable them to reconstruct all that has been destroyed during the war.

III: The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary General of the OIC. It was attended by representatives of Committee's Member States, namely the Republic of Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Tunisia.

IV: After reviewing the latest events and developments on the Afghan scene, the Committee is submitting the following recommendations to the Ministerial Conference for adoption as a Plan of Action for the coming period:

1 - To welcome the establishment of the transitional government in Afghanistan and express satisfaction over the return of Afghanistan to its seat, which had remained vacant for a long time at the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

2 - To welcome the initiative of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, to host the Meeting of Donors to the Assistance Fund for the People of Afghanistan before the end of this year and to urge the Member States to participate in this meeting.

3 - To work with the General Secretariat on completing the practical steps needed to establish the OIC Office in Afghanistan in implementation of the resolution of the 29th ICFM.

4 - To urge the Member States to make more donations in favor of the Assistance Fund for the People of Afghanistan, in contribution to the reconstruction process so as to place Afghanistan, once again, on the track of comprehensive sustainable developmental.

5 - To appeal to the international community, in general, as a whole, and the Islamic world, in particular, to extend further assistance in favor of the Afghan refugees and displaced persons, especially those in Iran and Pakistan, so as to secure the requirements for their return to their country and for their rehabilitation, and so that they may themselves contribute to the reconstruction process.

Annex 3

Report of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir

The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir held a meeting at UN Headquarters in New York on 6 Rajab 1423H (13 September 2002) to consider the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

2. His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), chaired the meeting. The representatives of the Group's Member States who attended the meeting were: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Niger, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3. After discussing the issue and listening to the addresses of the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People, the Group adopted the following recommendations:

i- To reaffirm the inalienable rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly their right to self-determination, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions as well as those of successive OIC conferences.

ii- To call upon the UN Security Council to proceed with implementing its own resolutions relating to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute starting with resolution 47 of 1948.

iii- To urge India to implement the international resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir which it had itself recognized.

iv- To renew its call on the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir in application of Islamic resolutions on this matter.

v- To support the efforts being made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan so as to hold a sustained dialogue with India with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement to the dispute on Jammu and Kashmir.

vi- To request the UN General Assembly to itemize in its agenda the issue of human rights in Kashmir.

vii- To appeal to Member States and Islamic financial institutions to extend humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

viii- To take cognizance of the Memorandum of the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People (appendix I).

4- The meeting took note of the draft Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and decided to forward it to the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers for consideration (appendix II).

Appendix I

Memorandum presented by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People to the Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir held on 6 Rajab 1423 H (13 September 2002) at the United Nations Headquarters — New York

We, the True Representatives of the oppressed Kashmiri people;

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference, which emphasizes the common goals and destiny of the peoples of Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and also United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling all OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions and Declarations on and relating to Jammu and Kashmir;

Further recalling the reaffirmation of the commitment of the OIC and its Member States as reflected in its earlier ICFM and Summit Meetings particularly in the 9th Islamic Summit held in November 2000 at Doha, Qatar, and 29th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held on 25-27 June 2002 at Khartoum, Sudan, to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and their support to the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination;

Expressing deep gratitude to the OIC and its Member States for their unequivocal support for the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination and for their condemnation of the repression and massive human rights violations in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Completely rejecting past, present and future Indian efforts to impose sham elections on the people of Jammu and Kashmir, as they are not a substitute for the freely exercised right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination;

Categorically rejecting preconditions imposed by India for resumption of talks particularly on the future of Jammu and Kashmir and Kashmir under the framework of the Indian Constitution;

Reaffirming that any agreement on Jammu and Kashmir should be predicated on the wishes of the Kashmiri people as enshrined in the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions;

Strongly condemning the crimes and atrocities, massacres, extra-judicial killings, custodial deaths, reprisal killings, arbitrary detentions, torture, burning of houses, villages and townships and the use of rape as an instrument of suppression by the Indian government, through its military and para-military personnel and mercenaries, which have claimed more than 75,000 innocent lives in Jammu and Kashmir during the last thirteen years;

Reaffirming the Kashmiri people's support for multi-ethnicity and multi-culturalism as essential ingredients of life in Jammu and Kashmir;

Denouncing India's use of mercenaries and renegades for killing Kashmiris and India's efforts to exploit these incidents for propaganda against the Kashmiri freedom struggle and Pakistan;

Further condemning the destruction and desecration of the Islamic holy places in Occupied Kashmir by Indian forces, and the killing and persecution of Imams;

Reiterating that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is the root cause of conflict and tensions in South Asia;

Expressing deep concern over the escalation of tensions on the Line of Control, the Working Boundary and the International border between Pakistan and India as a result of the amassing of troops by India in forward and strike locations;

Supporting the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in seeking a just solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, within the framework of UNSC resolutions, through peaceful means including a substantive, meaningful and sustained dialogue with the Indian Government;

Reaffirming the right to freedom of movement of Kashmiri leadership as a fundamental human right to which they are entitled under international covenants;

Expressing serious concern over the introduction of draconian laws in Jammu and Kashmir aimed at undermining the Kashmiri freedom struggle;

Denouncing the Indian designs to put the label of "terrorist activities" on the indigenous struggle for self-determination by the Kashmiri people which is justified both under the covenants of International Law and by the UN Security Council Resolutions;

Taking note of the world community's renewed interest in resolving the Kashmir dispute;

Resolve that:

a) The people of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their just and heroic struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them by the international community through the United Nations Security Council resolutions;

b) The will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir expressed through a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the UN constitutes the sole basis for the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Urge the members of the OIC to:

i) Call upon India to enter into a meaningful and substantive dialogue with Pakistan on the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

ii) Engage with the Indian government for the withdrawal of its troops from the Line of Control, the Working Boundary and the International border with Pakistan in order to de-escalate the present tensions and to give peaceful means a genuine chance;

iii) Impress upon the Indian government to desist from staging farcical elections in the Indian occupied Kashmir;

iv) Once again remind the Indian Government that in Resolutions 91(1951) and 122(1957), the UN Security Council unambiguously affirmed that 'any action that the Indian Government may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of Jammu and Kashmir would not constitute a disposition of the State;

v) Demand that India withdraws its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir and fulfils its promise of holding a free and fair plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir under UN auspices in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949;

vi) Call upon India to honour the commitments made by it in order to secure the early settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue on the basis of the wishes of the Kashmiri people as stipulated in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions;

vii) Stress upon the Indian Government to put an end to State terrorism; desist from repression; halt the practice of 'crackdowns' on Kashmiri villages and urban areas; remove military pickets and troops from

Kashmiri towns and villages and fully respect the religious sentiments of the Kashmiri people;

viii) Call upon India to respond positively to the demands of the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people for tripartite talks to resolve the longstanding dispute of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council;

ix) Urge India to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act 1992, Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act 1978 and Prevention of terrorism Act 2002 in IOK, as these draconian laws give the security forces wide powers of arrest and detention and to commit human rights violations with impunity;

x) Further call upon India to allow access to Human Rights NGOs like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other human rights organizations/NGOs to monitor and document the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir;

xi) Urge the United Nations to take steps for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir by the Human Rights Commission;

xii) Request the OIC to renew to the Government of India its readiness to send its fact-finding and good offices missions to Jammu and Kashmir;

xiii) Request the OIC Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the OIC resolutions, adopted in the Casablanca Session of the ICFM in 1994 reiterated at the subsequent ICFMs, without further delay and dispatch him on a fact-finding mission to Kashmir;

xiv) Request the OIC Secretary General to convey the OIC resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the Indian Government, the UN Secretary General, the governments of P-5 and President of the UN Security Council in order to convey the Islamic world's concern over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and seek their role in its resolution;

xv) Further request the OIC Secretary General to include the Kashmir issue in the agenda of OIC's dialogue with regional and international organizations such as the UN and EU;

xvi) Urge the United Nations to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, without further delay, in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions;

xvii) Support that the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference and the Kashmiri Human Rights activists should be declared "Internationally Protected Persons";

xviii) Support the right of freedom of movement of Kashmiri people and the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference and seek their guaranteed protection;

xix) Extend all possible humanitarian assistance to the people of Kashmir; and

xx) Encourage the OIC to play a more active role, including provision of humanitarian assistance to Kashmiri widows and children.

Appeal to all peace loving people and the nations of the world in general, and the Islamic Ummah in particular, to urge the Indian Government to put an end to the egregious violations of the human rights of the Kashmiris, and help and support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them under the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Appendix II

Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 17 September 2002;

Recalling the UN Security Council and OIC Resolutions providing for a plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to enable the Kashmiri people to exercise their right to self-determination;

Also Recalling the principle embodied in the relevant UN Security Council and United Nation Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) resolutions, that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

Expressing serious concern over the intensification of repression and the continued violation of the human rights of the Kashmiri people, including the denial of their inalienable right to self-determination;

Alarmed over the prevailing tension in South Asia caused by India's deployment of its forces in forward and strike locations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary in Jammu and Kashmir as well as along the international border with Pakistan which has forced Pakistan to take appropriate defensive measures;

Deeply disturbed that the introduction of nuclear weapons in South Asia have made such brinkmanship infinitely more dangerous, and cognizant of the terrible consequences of a war between Pakistan and India;

Gravely concerned that in disregard of its obligations under the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the relevant Conventions, India has continued to violate, with impunity, fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people;

Aware that the sham elections being held in the Indian occupied State of Jammu and Kashmir are not a substitute to the plebiscite under UN auspices in accordance with the UN Security Council and UNCIP Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle laid down in UN Security Council Resolutions 91 (1951) and 122 (1957), according to which the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, and that any action taken otherwise to determine the future shape and affiliation of Jammu and Kashmir would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle;

Noting the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people;

Further noting the report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Reaffirms all OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement;

3. Condemns the massive human rights violations being committed by the Indian forces in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

4. Further reaffirms that the elections being held in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir cannot be a substitute for the free and impartial exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Jammu and Kashmir under UN auspices as determined by the UN Security Council;

5. Urges the international community to take effective steps for safeguarding the human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right to self-determination and stresses the importance of sustained international engagement to facilitate a just and peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute;

6. Calls upon India to take urgent steps for de-escalation of tension with Pakistan caused by massive deployment of Indian troops along the Lind of Control, the working boundary and the international border with Pakistan;

7. Further calls upon India to put an end to its repressive policies and massive human rights violations in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

8. Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute;

9. Deplores the restrictions imposed by India on the freedom of travel of the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), the true representatives of the Kashmiri people;

10. Decides that the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir should continue to meet during sessions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights as well as at the OIC Ministerial meetings.

Annex 4

Report of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova

i. The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 6 Rajab 1423H (13 September 2002), to examine the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova.

ii. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Dr. Javad Zarif, representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was attended by representatives of the Group's Member States, namely:

- **Islamic Republic of Iran**
- **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**
- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
- **Arab Republic of Egypt**
- **Republic of Turkey**
- **Republic of Senegal**
- **Malaysia**
- **Kingdom of Morocco**

His Excellency Mr. Zlatko Lagumdzija, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina attended the meeting and briefed it on the current developments in the country.

iii. The representatives of Member States, recalling the resolutions of the OIC, and of the UN, on Bosnia and Herzegovina, welcomed the progress achieved thus far in the country's reconstruction and development efforts. Following discussions, they adopted the following recommendations:

1- Emphasizing the multi-cultural, multi-religions, and multi-ethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2- Urging for the full implementation of the international agreements and resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova, especially the Dayton Peace Accords and UN Security Council resolution 1244(1999) on the Kosova province.

3 - Reaffirming the position of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on safeguarding the right of Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Kosova province to preserve their Islamic identity and cultural heritage.

4 - Expressing appreciation to those Islamic States and institutions that have made donations to the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of the Refugees and Displaced Persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Group exhorted all OIC Member States and Islamic financial institutions to make donations in favor of the said Fund so that the

necessary funds may be made available for the return of the refugees and displaced persons as well as their rehabilitation to resume normal life in their homeland.

Annex 5

Report of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Sierra Leone

The Contact Group on Sierra Leone met on 6 Rajab 1423 H (13 September 2002) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar, the Foreign Minister of Malaysia and Chairman of the Group. The Meeting was attended by the following States Members of the Group: Republic of Sierra Leone, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Guinea,.

In his address to the meeting, His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), praised the role played by the group in support of the people and government of Sierra Leone in the phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction. He requested the group to complete, as early as possible, the steps for the establishment of the Sierra Leone Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund.

The meeting was then briefed in detail by His Excellency Mr. Momodu Koroma, the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone on the developments of the situation in Sierra Leone and the priority actions as set forth by his government for reconstruction and socio-economic development, and for building the institutions of the state.

Representatives of the Group's Member States also addressed the meeting, reaffirming their determination to ensure the success of the Group's work and to help the Government of Sierra Leone in the coming phase.

After deliberating on all the subjects, the Group decided to submit the following recommendations to the Annual Coordination Meeting to be adopted as Plan of Action for the Group at the coming stage.

a - The meeting requested, once again, the State of Qatar to host the meeting of donors in favor of the Sierra Leone Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund before the end of the current year 2002, so that it may become operative by the beginning of the coming year.

b - It addressed a pressing appeal to all Member States to partake in the donors' meeting and come forward with donations in favor of the Sierra Leone Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund so that it may immediately go into action in favor of the people of that country.

c - The meeting underscored its support of the efforts exerted by the Government of Sierra Leone to rebuild the country and repair what was destroyed by the war. It invited the international community to continue to back those efforts.

d - Furthermore, the meeting commended the efforts exerted by the Mano River States (Sierra Lone, Guinea, and Liberia) to restore security and stability in the region. It called for implementing the accord signed by the leaders of the three countries in Casablanca through the good offices of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco.

e - The meeting paid tribute to the role played by the Government of the Republic of Guinea in giving shelter to refugees from Sierra Leone. It called for support to the projects undertaken by the Guinean Government in this respect.

Annex 6

Report of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Somalia held on 7 Rajab 1423H (14 September 2002)

The OIC Contact Group on Somalia convened at the Ministerial level, at the UN Headquarters in New York on 7 Rajab 1423H (14 September 2002).

The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Adel Ali Al-Khal, representative of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Group, with the attendance of the following Group Member States: Republic of Yemen, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Brunei Darussalam, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Malaysia.

His Excellency Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC delivered a statement on behalf of His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary General of the OIC, reviewing the critical situation currently being experienced by Somalia and the role expected of the international community in general and of the OIC Member States in particular, in order to assist Somalia in achieving security and stability.

The meeting listened to a briefing by His Excellency Mr. Yusuf Hassan Ibraahim, the Foreign Minister of Somalia, with clarifications on the situation prevailing in the country, the problems being faced by the Transitional National Government, and the internal and external obstacles that have deepened the Somali crisis and prevented the achievement of a peaceful settlement thus far.

A number of Group Member States representatives took the floor and reiterated the imperative need for the international community to cooperate in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Somali problem, and for the OIC Member States to play a larger role in the matter.

At the close of its deliberations, the Group agreed to submit to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers the following recommendations for adoption as the Group's Plan of Action to be implemented in the course of the current year:

a- To reaffirm the commitment of Member States to all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences at the Summit and Foreign Ministers' levels concerning the issue of Somalia.

b- To continue extending support to the Transitional National Government, and to urge, in good faith, all concerned parties to shun violence and with the view to completing the Arta process, adhere to the path of dialogue for the achievement of a political solution of the Somali issue.

c- To support the efforts of IGAD, on the basis of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Somalia, and of non-interference in its internal affairs, and through its call on the Member States, and on the OIC General Secretariat, to participate in the Nairobi Conference.

d- To urge the Neighboring countries to comply with Security Council resolution 751(1992) concerning arms embargo against Somalia.

e- To call for the convening of a broad-based meeting which would include the United Nations, IGAD, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union and any other party active in this area, to consider the matter and coordinate the international efforts geared towards the settlement of the Somali conflict.

f- To renew its call on the Member States and the international community at large to continue extending humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia so as to alleviate their sufferings.